The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,971. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MAIN—December 11th, at Colaba, the wife of W. A. Main, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SAPOORJEE—HEERABAI—December 10th, at Middle Colaba, Mr. Sapoorjee Byramjee Colah, Bill and Share Broker, to Hoerabai, daughter of Cursetjee Jamasjee.—Cards.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—November 20th, at Malta, of consumption, James Henry Crawford, junior, late of the firm of Messrs. Remington & Co.

CRAWFORD—November 10th, at Bletchley, Bucks, after a short but severe attack of croup, Arthur Baumbach Crawford, second son of Arthur T. Crawford, Esq., Civil Service, in his seventh year.

NELSON—December 11th, at the European General Hospital, Mr. Joseph Nelson, late Constable Water Police, aged 28 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th
Kurrachee on..... 10th and 25th
,,

The Steam-ship *Kurrachee*, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTEE, Commander, will be despatched as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns	28th January.
,, ,,	10th Feb.	,,	13th March.
,, ,,	25th March.	,,	28th April.
,, ,,	10th May.	,,	12th June.
,, ,,	25th June.	,,	28th July.
,, ,,	10th August.	,,	12th Sept.
,, ,,	25th Sept.	,,	28th October.
,, ,,	10th Nov.	,,	12th Dec.

The Steam-ship *Penang*, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched as above on 26th December.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer to sail from Bombay on the 10th and from Tuticorin on the 15th instant, and the Steam-ship *Cashmere*, 1,940 Tons, 350 H. P., at noon on 31st.

The *Euphrates*, will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

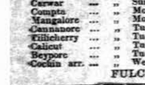
WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK from and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
	A.M. P.M.			A.M. P.M.	
Bombay	Dep. Wednes. 6	Goa	Dep. Saturday	10	
Goa	Arr. Thursday 10	Vingorla	Saturday	4	
Vingorla	Friday 5	Ratnagherry	Sunday	7	2
Ratnagherry	Saturday 7	Unjuwell	Sunday	2	
Unjuwell	Sunday 2	Bombay	Arr. Monday	8	

Passage Rs. 8. Cargo to and from Mahableshwar can be landed or taken up at Bancote by this Steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO VERAWUL, POREBUNDER, DWARKA, AND MANDVEE EVERY TUESDAY.



THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on all following days, each week, until further notice:—

Bombay	...	Tuesday	1-0 P. M.
Verawul	...	Wednesday	3-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	...	Thursday	MIDNIGHT
Dwarka	...	Thursday	9-0 A. M.
Mandvee	...	Thursday	4-0 P. M.

Steam to BOMBAY from MANDVEE and intermediate Ports, every week, on the days and at the hours given below:—

Mandvee	...	Friday	6-0 P. M.
Dwarka	...	Friday	10-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	...	Saturday	6-0 A. M.
Verawul	...	Saturday	2-0 P. M.
Bombay	...	Sunday	2-0 P. M.

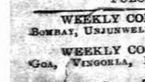
The Steamer "JOHNSTON CASTLE," instead of leaving Bombay this week on Tuesday, will leave on Wednesday at 10 A. M.

For Passenger, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 30th November 1864.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.



THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. YASWILLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPEEE, TOM ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

Bags of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 12th December 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY 1865.)

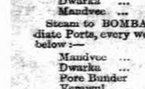
MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship THE EAST INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1865.



THE fine Frigate-built ship COSPATRICK, 1,119 Tons Register, and A 1 at *Lloyds for* 13 years, commanded by JAMES ARBUTHNOT ELMSLIE. This favorite vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation, and further particulars, can be obtained of

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £2 10s., *second-class* £1 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

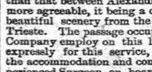
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON.

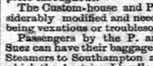


MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MARDEN, Commander, is favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For freight or particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE favourite passenger ship GOSFORTH, 1100 tons, HENRY P. WIGHT, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail ear in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, WILLIAM BROUGHTON LOTT, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1260 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to

GRAY & Co.
or to
VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay Screw Steam Dock, 22nd November 1864.

FOR SALE.—The splendid Iron Ship *Jumna*, 799 tons register, and 1,000 tons O.M., built under special survey in 1862 as "Middlesboro' by the well known firm of Messrs. Backhouse, Duck & Co., and classed for 12 years, and for 20 years in the Underwriters' Book, carries 1291 tons weight on draft, is in first class order, and well found in Stores, and is now discharging her cargo of Sleepers in splendid condition, is fitted with Cunningham's patent Reefing Topsails, patent Capstan and Windlass, Patent Deck Winches and Poop Capstan. For further particulars apply to Captain PORTER on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The first-class British-built Ship "JAMES BOOTH," of 595 Tons register. Apply to Captain WILLIAMS on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Steamer DRAGON, 38 tons, and 45 Horse Power. For particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—Consignees of Goods per *Michael Scott*, PADLEY, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay; otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PADLEY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hahnemann*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats also to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Hahnemann*.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF

{R. W. & Co. No. 1/253 168 Cases
{S. J. M. O. M. 85 Casks } Chandeliers and

Fittings, shipped by Messrs. ROGERS, WROE & Co., of London, per ship *Queen of the North*, Captain J. THOMARSH, and consigned to order, are informed that these goods have been ready for discharge for the last fourteen days, and that unless Bills of Lading are presented and Freight paid in the course of this day the goods will be landed by the Captain at their own risk and expense.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents of the Owners and Capt. of the *Queen of the North*.

27, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Timoorshaw*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain DODDS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

P. AND P. F. CAMA & Co.,
Agents Ship *Timoorshaw*.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Vicejas Patent Ship and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FROMMURJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneveas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE time for paying the First Call of the Indian Credit and Finance Company (Limited) is extended from the 10th to the 20th instant.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims on the undersigned are requested to forward them without delay.

JAMES T. GOOD.

Late Menesse & Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 12th December 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE.—Holders of Receipts for the original issue of Shares, are requested to send them in at once, in order to have them exchanged for Share Certificates.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Interest on Deposits—

For twelve months..... 8 per cent.
For six months ..... 9 per cent per annum.

LECKIE & Co., Agents.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Shareholders are reminded that the First Call of Rupees Fifty per share is payable at Messrs. Remington & Co., Bombay, on or before the 15th instant.

Bombay, 9th December 1864.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship, and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICES.

THE PORTRAIT GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED NATIVES OF INDIA. A NATIONAL WORK, DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for the Publication of a National Work, to be called the "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Natives of India." The plates are to be executed on steel (from Photographs) by the first European Artists, and issued monthly, accompanied by brief memoirs of the individuals represented. About 50 Gentlemen from all India will form the subjects of the work, which it is intended should be a conspectus of Eminent Natives of India.

Subscriptions, Rs. 200, exclusive of postage, to be paid in advance into the Central Bank of Western India, Bombay.

Subscription List will be kept open for two months only.

Communications to be addressed to MR. SORABJEE JEHANGHEER PARUCK, No. 9, Church Street.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The above Corporation will commence business on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at their Office, 7, Hummum Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PHILLIP KNEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND ARCHITECTS.—Fancy Stones for Building purposes in blocks of various sizes. Also Bricks and Salsette Chunam. Samples of the above can be seen at the Bombay Contract and Building Company's Offices, 10, Hummum Street, where all information can be obtained.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. 23 Medals of Honour (including those of the Exhibitions of '51, '55and '62), and 300 Official Certificates from Regimental Committees, attest the improvement and economy effected in Bands by the PROTOTYPE INSTRUMENTS of F. Besson, Maker, 198 Euston Road, London, England.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that from this date interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid, from their respective due dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 75 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank, on the 3rd day of January 1865, after which date interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

Discount at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will be allowed on Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank, upon which the Second and Third Calls, when Interest shall not have been paid on the 14th day of January 1865, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, in conformity with Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Actg. Manager.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—FOR SALE.—The Cotton Presses, Cotton Gins, Steam Engines, Machinery, Sales Houses, Yards, and other property belonging to the Manchester Cotton Company (Limited) in Karwar and the Dharwar district. Apply to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Third Call of Rupees One Hundred per Share will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras, or Bombay, on or before the Fifteenth day of December next, after which date, Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 28th November 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction at Allepey on SATURDAY the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartga 1040), 1000 Logs more or less of Teak Timber and 2 Candies more or less of Ivory, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 Logs each—[illegible] as to class at an upset price of 15 Rupees per Candy, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of Sale a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amount at the respective rates and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payments to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¾ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of Sale, and such parties shall in the same Tender authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit on their respective purchases in the event of their offers as bid being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 17th March 1865, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the candy of one Cubic Kole, the Kole being equal to 24 Angoolams or 28¼ English Inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with [illegible] per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 16th Nov. 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 26th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Time.	
		A.	M.
	Grant Road Dep	7	0
5½	Mahim..... ,,	7	20
6½	Bandora ..... ,,	7	28
29½	Bassein Road. ,,	8	52
34	Panjhrapt ..... ,,	9	28
61	Byzur ..... ,,	10	33
74½	Dhanoo Road ,,	11	23
		P.	M.
90¼	Sunjan..... ,,	1	10
104½	DamaunRoad ,,	1	47
114½	Pardee ..... ,,	2	20
120½	Bulsar ..... ,,	2	50
135½	Doongree ..... ,,	3	44
133	Belceemora ..... ,,	3	12
135½	Umulsur ..... ,,	3	28
144½	Navsaree ..... ,,	4	4
154½	Suchelee ..... ,,	4	41
163½	**Surat** .....Arr	5	10
		A.	M.
	Surat .....Dep	7	0
165¼	Amrolee ..... ,,	7	13
172	Sion ..... ,,	7	24
179	Keem ..... ,,	7	57
188	Panolee ..... ,,	8	25
194½	Uncleswar..... ,,	8	47
	Nerbudda		
	Ferry ..... ,,	9	2
199½	**Broach** ..... ,,	10	42
207½	Chumargaum ,,	11	38
216	Fallej ..... ,,	12	19
		P.	M.
225¼	Meahgaum ... ,,	12	5
232½	Etola ..... ,,	1	3
244½	**Baroda** ..... ,,	2	9
256½	Wassud ..... ,,	3	24
265½	Annund ..... ,,	4	21
278	Nerziad..... ,,	5	30
288½	Mehmoodabad ,,	6	4
295½	Barajree ..... ,,	6	30
306	**Ahmedabad Arr**	7	5

UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.

Miles.	Stations.	Time.	
		A.	M.
	Ahmedabad Dep	7	35
17½	Mehmoodabad ,,	8	3
28½	Neriad ..... ,,	8	45
39½	Panjhrapt ..... ,,	9	24
49½	Wassud..... ,,	9	56
61½	**Baroda** ..... ,,	10	46
73½	Etola..... ,,	11	34
80½	Meahgaum ... ,,	12	0
		P.	M.
90	Fallej ..... ,,	12	27
98½	Chumargaum. ,,	12	59
106½	**Broach**..... ,,	1	28
	Nerbudda		
	Ferry ..... ,,	3	58
111½	Uncleswar..... ,,	3	18
118	Panolee..... ,,	3	49
124	Keem ..... ,,	4	8
134	Sion ..... ,,	4	31
140½	Amrolee ..... ,,	4	52
143½	**Surat**.....Arr	5	0
	Surat ..... **Dep**	7	20
151½	Sucheen ..... ,,	8	35
161½	Nowsaree..... ,,	9	18
170½	Uncleswar..... ,,	9	49
173	Belceemora..... ,,	9	23
180½	Doongree ..... ,,	9	50
185½	Bulsar ..... ,,	10	20
191½	Pardee ..... ,,	10	48
201½	Damaun Road ,,	11	30
		P.	M.
215½	Sunjan ..... ,,	12	9
234½	Dhanoo Road. ,,	1	17
245½	Byzur ..... ,,	2	2
252½	Palghur ..... ,,	2	28
260½	Bassein Road. ,,	2	45
299½	Bandora..... ,,	5	7
300½	Mahim ..... ,,	5	13
306	**Grant Road...Arr**	5	20

N. B.—It will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay and Ahmedabad will only run on that day as far as Surat. Passengers whose journey takes them beyond Surat will be able to proceed on the following morning as shown in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued at either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it will be available for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.

NERBUDDA FERRY.

BOATS.—Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda at the following rates:—

1st Class.....Six annas each (0 6 0)
2nd Class.....Three annas each (0 3 0)
3rd Class.....One anna (0 1 0)

PALKEES or HAMMALS.—These will be provided at each side of the Ferry for the use of passengers travelling with First and Second Class tickets at an extra charge of 2 Rupees per passenger.

NOTE.—Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above means of conveyance will have to provide themselves at the Stations where they take their passage with "Ferry Boat" and Palkee or Shigram Ticket" as no cash payments will be received at either side of the river.

HORSES will be conveyed across the river at an additional charge of two Rupees per Horse.

CARRIAGES.—Each four-wheeled vehicle will be conveyed at an additional charge of 3 Rupees, each two-wheeled vehicle at two Rupees, and each Palanquin at one Rupee.

Dogs will be conveyed at a charge of four annas each.

LUGGAGE.— Do. do. of 4 annas per Maund.

PARCELS.—Under 5 Seers, Rs. 0 2 0; above 5 and under 14 Seers, Rs. 0 4 0; above 14 and under 27 Seers, Rs. 0 6 0; above 27 Seers and under a Maund, Rs. 0 8 0; for parcels above a Maund, Rs. 0 6 0 per Maund.

For further particulars and Regulations see Time Tables posted at all Stations.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

NOTICES.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)—*Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,40,00,000—(Two Crores and forty Lacs.)*

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
John L. Scott, Esq. Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq. E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.

Manager.—A. Mackintosh, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

Deposits received for fixed periods; the present rates are:—

For 4 months..... 7 per cent annum.
For 6 ,, ... 9 ,, ,,
For other and longer periods as may be arranged.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

WE have this day authorised Mr. HENRY HERBERT GRENDON TIPPET to sign for our firm per procura- tion. NASMYTH & Co.

1st December 1864.

A CARD.—MR. F. M. ELLIS, having lately returned from China, has now established himself in Bombay as an Opium Inspector, and has secured the services of two experienced Chinamen to assist him in his business. He begs to offer his services to any one requiring the same. Reference to Messrs. B. A. HORMUSJEE.

1st December 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Small Dock, Mazagon, having been recently fitted with a new steam Pumping Engine, is now available for vessels of 140 feet length of keel, and under 10 feet draft of water.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

Mazagon, 9th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, when it will be proposed that the Capital of the Company should be increased by the issue of 5,400 new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.

Agents in Bombay.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co.
Solicitors in Bombay.—Messrs. KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY.

The undersigned as Agents of the above Association are prepared to receive applications for loans on Lands and Houses, and Public and Private Works, and on Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and generally to undertake, and transact, or act as Agents for all business of a Financial nature.

Bombay, 15th November 1864. LECKIE & Co.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following will be sold by Public Auction on 15th December 1864, at the Collector's Office, Tanna:—

	Firewood candies.	Building Timber candies.	No. of Rafters Bamboos &c.	
Sunjan.....	1,554	2	2,287	Bamboos.
Mahim.....	1,660	14	3,487	7 4,412 Rafters.
Bassein.....	2,354	0	400	0 ...
Nargaon.....	2,200	11	20	14 ...
Moorbaur...	2,300	0	14,089	0 3,818 do. ...
Kolwan.....	9,179	0	...	14391 do. ...

Quantity more or less.

A reserved price will be fixed sufficient to cover the expenses incurred by Government with a small profit.

For particulars enquire of Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna, personally or by letter.

STEWART ST. JOHN GORDON.
Tanna, Collector's Office, Matheran, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
[illegible]SHAW [illegible]
Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers,
Land [illegible]
Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મરકંનાઈલ કરેડીટ એંડ ફીનાનશીઅલ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

CAPITAL RUPEES 100,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 400 EACH.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Promoters.

C. F. HEYCOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Heycock & Co).
H. RAMSDEN, Esq., M. A. (Messrs. Keir and Ramsden).
C. J. METHEW, Esq., Barister-at-Law.
VINAECK PANDOORANG, Esq., Merchant.
LULLOOBHOY MANACKLAL, Esq., Shroff.

Bankers.

The Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the premises of the Company in Apollo Street, in the Fort, on THURSDAY the 15th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution will be proposed:—

That the clauses and provisions of the Deed of Settlement of the Company, dated the 6th day of July 1861, be amended and altered by the introduction of the following clause, viz.:

That every General Meeting of the Company shall, subject to the provisions of clause 37 of the said Deed of Settlement, have full power to direct or authorize and sanction the sale of the piece or parcel of ground, buildings, hereditaments and premises, comprised in the Indenture of the 29th day of September 1860, recited in the said Deed of Settlement, and the Machinery, Presses and Stores thereon; and also of any other property for the time being belonging to the Company; and upon a resolution being passed at any general meeting directing, authorizing or sanctioning any such sale, the Board of Directors shall have full power to make sale and dispose of the property mentioned in such resolution, either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and subject to such conditions and stipulations as to title or otherwise as the Board of Directors may think fit, and the receipts of the Trustees for the time being of the Company shall be good discharges for the purchase monies of the property so sold, and the parties paying such purchase monies and taking such receipts shall be discharged from all liability to see to the application of the monies in such receipts expressed or acknowledged to be received or in respect of the misapplication or non-application thereof by the Trustees or any of them.

By order,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT,
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE:
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

WANTED two good and fast COPYISTS. Apply to CASSINATH DHACKJEE, at the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
12th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Wanted a MANAGER for a large Farm in Khandeish. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be made to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 10th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Wanted a MANAGER for the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Applications, should be made to Mr. CHUNNIBOBA BHASKER, at the Company's Office in No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, before the 30th instant. Preference will be given to one possessing Banking experience, to whom a liberal salary will be allowed.
12th December 1864.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Grand Arsenal, at noon on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, a quantity of condemned Ordnance Stores, including about 28,000 lbs. Brass (old), and 6 cwts. and 1 qr. Iron (old).
TERMS.—CASH.—Lots to be paid for on the spot, and removed within six days from the date of sale, otherwise the Lots will be forfeited.
J. WORGAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance.

THE BOMBAY AND GUZERAT FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Applications for the above Financial will be received by MANOCKLALL HURGOOVUN DALAL, near Bhooleshwur, outside the Fort, as his house No. 18, in Maharaj's Bhoywadia, from 13th to 15th December.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Final Call of Rs. (125) one hundred and twenty-five per Share of the New Issue, is payable by the Shareholders on the Bombay Register at the Office of the Bank here on 2nd proximo, after which date Interest at 10 per cent. will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.
By order of the Court of Directors,
W. JACKSON, Agent.
Bombay, 12th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Ellen Stuart*, from Calcutta, are hereby informed that, in consequence of no Boats having been sent to take delivery, the undermentioned Cargo has been landed at the Carnac Bunder at the expense and risk of the concerned, and which will be delivered on payment of freight, wharfage fees, and other expenses incurred.
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.
Agents for *Ellen Stuart* and Owners.
Bombay, 12th December 1864.

H D & Co.	204	Bags Cally.
E A G	175	do. do.
A V	83	do. Rice.
T R		
H A S	31	do. Sugar.
E S		

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED),
ખાનદેશ ફાર્મીંગ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)
ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

FINAL NOTICE REGARDING FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—All Shares in the above Company, upon which Call shall not have been paid by the 25th instant, will be absolutely forfeited and sold by Auction for the benefit of the Company. The attention of Shareholders is called to para. 20 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857, which runs thus:—"Any Shareholder whose Share has been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Share at the time of the forfeiture."
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th December 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (ઝીમીટેડ.
ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 3 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 6th proximo, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at the Meeting held on the 30th ultimo:—

"With reference to Regulation No. 48 of Table B. of the Company's Articles of Association, it is hereby provided that a Shareholder, being a partner of any Farm, who shall act as Secretary, Treasurer of the Company, shall not, by reason thereof, be disqualified from being a Director."
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that FRANCIS LOPES has contracted and agreed to sell to MANOCKCHUND TOOLSIDASS, all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Premises, situate at Charnee-sadoba Japal Lane, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and standing on the Fazendary ground in Dookerwadi, belonging to the Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett, assessed by the Collector under No. 23, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Jeewa Parsee, on the West by the property of the Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett, on the North by the court of the Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett, and on the South by the road of the gally and house of Bajirao Keseowjee. Any person or persons having any claim or demand, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, is and are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Purchaser's Solicitors, at their Office, in Church Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.
Dated this 13th December 1864.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION'S MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 5TH TO THE 11TH DEC. 1864 INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	5 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1) 6 A.M.	Rain in Inches
Dec. 6	29·991	29·888	74·0	88·3	69·0	73·0	None.	None.
" 7	29·966	29·858	73·8	88·1	67·0	69·0	"	"
" 8	29·996	29·874	73·4	87·3	66·0	69·0	"	"
" 9	29·984	29·870	76·0	86·4	68·0	71·8	"	"
" 10	29·970	29·861	74·6	85·3	68·9	72·5	"	"
" 11	29·995	29·856	79·6	88·0	66·0	69·9	"	"
			Sunday.					

Dec. 5.—A few clouds in the afternoon; slight dew.
" 6.—Cirri scattered about since noon; dew at night.
" 7.—Partially clouded with cirri; hazy halo round the moon.
" 8.—Clouded with cirri; halo round the moon.
" 9.—More or less clouded with cirri; haze.
" 10.—Do. do. slight dew.

NOTICE.—The Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* beg to announce that from this date no further subscription for Copies of the *Home News* will be received by them.
Bombay, 13th December 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,
In one handsome volume, containing upwards of (600) *Pages.*
Price—Per Copy, Rs. 7. Cash.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It gives the Eclipses for 1865; an account of the Christian and Native Fasts, Festivals, and Ceremonies; a list of Holidays allowed by Government; Tide Tables for the year; lists of the Members of the House of Peers, the Members of the Indian Councils in England, and the Legislative Councils in India; a list of the Public Offices; Tables of Reference; Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of India; Financial Statement of 1864-65; Furlough, Absentee and Pension Rules; Fares for Public Conveyance; and information regarding Post Office, Electric Telegraphs, Railways, Steam Navigation Companies, Judicial Establishments, Banks, European and Native Merchants, Customs Department, Insurance Companies; Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military, Civil, and Uncovenanted Servants; Educational Institutions and Societies; Literary, Scientific, Missionary and Religious Societies; Benevolent Institutions, Political and Social Reform Associations; Clubs; Municipal Establishments; Free Masonry; the Bombay Press; Alphabetical List of H. M.'s Uncovenanted Civil Servants, European and Native; Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras; Rain Returns for the Bombay Presidency during 1863; Marriages, and Births; Shipping Arrivals and Departures. The List of Inhabitants in the Presidency has been revised with great care; and the whole work will be found a reliable Book of reference for the Bombay Presidency.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Re. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

AN ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
Price—Rupees 1-8.

This Calendar will contain besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a list of inhabitants besides a large amount of information including Tables of reference indispensable to all classes of the community.

N. B.—*Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a remittance of Re. 1-10, which amount will include postage.*
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Beaconsfield*, will be closed TO-MORROW, the 14th December 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. this evening.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Kaisar-i-Hind*, will be closed TO-DAY, the 13th December 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th inst.
An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Tuesday ..... 13th 0h. 4m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Wednesday ..... 21st 9h. 54m. A. M.
New Moon, Thursday ..... 29th 2h. 13m. A. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	13	St. Lucius.	6 26	5 23	10 55	11 16	
Wed.	14	Jupiter rises at 9h 54m A. M.	6 26	5 24	11 37	11 56	
Thur.	15	Jupiter sets at 4h 33m P.M.	6 27	5 24		0 17	
Fri.	16	O. Sapientia.	6 28	5 25	0 35	0 55	
Sat.	17	Saturn rises at 2h 10m A.M.	6 28	5 25	1 13	1 30	
Sun.	18	4th Sunday after Advent.	6 29	5 26	1 51	2 10	
Mon.	19	Saturn sets at 1h 41m. P.M.	6 29	5 26	2 30	2 50	

With Dec. 1864, Time—Sh. 6m. (38.)

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Dec. 5	KURRACHEE	Dec. 6
ARRA	Dec. 6	LAHORE	Dec. 5
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 6	LONDON	Nov. 18
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 26	MAURITUS	Oct. 22
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 27	MADRAS	Dec. 7
BANGALORE	Dec. 7	MALTA	Nov. 26
CALCUTTA	Dec. 5	MEERUT	Dec. 2
CAPE	Sept. 30	OUDH	Dec. 1
CEYLON	Dec. 1	PUNJAUB	Nov. 19
CHINA	Dec. 5	PENANG	Nov. 25
DELHI	Dec. 6	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Nov. 19	SUEZ	Nov. 21
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

THE history of the recent Railway murder, unsurpassed in the annals of crime for its apparent daring and the mystery in which it seemed to be impenetrably involved, has closed as dramatically as it began. The cunning and hypocrisy of the murderer and the active obstinacy of his adherents had begun to raise doubts and uneasiness as to his guilt in the mind of the public, notwithstanding the incontrovertible evidence on which he had been convicted. At last, when every hope of life was gone, at the very moment when he was about to be launched into eternity and appear unrepentant in the presence of an angry God, confession was wrenched from his tongue by the admirable importunity of the German minister who attended him. Every vestige of doubt is now swept away. He did it—and he alone did it. For that he was the sole culprit may be reasonably inferred from his words, and, besides, such was the impression conveyed to the mind of the gentleman to whom his confession was made. We fancy that those persons—German and English—who displayed such overweening and ostentatious confidence in the innocence of Muller, will look rather foolish for some time to come. Although this tragedy is now finished, we hope it will have certain beneficial effects before remembrance of it is dismissed from our minds. Out of this evil, we trust, good will grow. From it, at least, two results should spring. The first is the remedy of a very old grievance, but one which was perhaps never more conspicuously displayed than on the present occasion. We refer to the publicity attending the execution of murderers. The day on which a person is hanged is a festival to the criminal and lowest classes in England. Crowds assemble to witness the horrible ceremony which excites no feeling of wholesome terror, no feeling of natural pity in the breasts of the spectators. Those of the foul masses assembled to witness the spectacle that are harmlessly inclined sing ribald songs, yell at the unfortunate criminal and hiss the hangman, who is far superior to those who despise him since it is duty—though a loathsome duty—that calls him to the place. Other serve their apprenticeship of crime at the foot of the gallows on which they may at last atone for their misdeeds, robbing and garrotting with impunity and audacity any seemingly respectable person who may venture near them. We do not commiserate in the slightest degree those who are so robbed. They deserve not the slightest sympathy. But we have not the less horror of those who choose such an opportunity to commit crimes. It is singular that, whilst we allow such exhibitions, we should express disgust at the ancient gladiatorial shows or modern bull fights. We may rely upon it that our public executions are more demoralizing than either. What can be said in favour of them? Only this, that the lowest and most brutal classes who are particularly predisposed to crime, believe little but what they see, and that, if executions were private, they would hardly realize the fact that murder was punished by death. We do in part believe it, but only in part. The lower orders might not be so vividly impressed with the idea that murderers were executed, but still they would recognize the fact that they did come to that end. Executions are private in America; why not in England? By all means let public executions be abolished—at least in England. In India and other places under British rule it may perhaps not be expedient to make any such alteration. But on this point we express no opinion. A second desirable consequence of this lamentable murder should be the adoption of means for the effectual protection of railway travellers from attacks like that which cost Mr. Briggs his life. It is alarming to think that, notwithstanding the advance of civilization and the improvement and increased power of the laws, people who travel in England are subject to greater perils in the present day than they would have been a hundred years ago. And though we may take England as an illustration our comparison is by no means confined to that country. A hundred years ago a man who wished to take a journey in England would in general go by coach. Possibly the coach would be stopped by mounted highwaymen, with crape over their faces, who would peremptorily demand the purses and other valuables of the passengers. Although the clumsy and sanguinary laws of those days really encouraged criminals to commit unnecessary murder, by punishing every offence with the highest penalty, death; yet if the travellers quietly gave up their purses they would in all probability be allowed to pursue their journey without further molestation. But now, notwithstanding the abstinence from bloodshed which more human and discriminating laws encourage in criminals, there is really more danger to travellers than there used to be in older and more barbarous times. A man who is attacked by robbers in a railway carriage has to fight for his life. The assailant knows that unless he kills or makes insensible his victim he cannot escape detection. That which travellers have to fear from being shut up with a desperate criminal, they have to fear more or less from madmen or drunkards. The idea of being alone in a railway carriage with a madman is more dreadful than that of having a robber as one's companion. The criminal has a knowledge of his responsibility. The madman has none. These are dangers which should be averted. And how easy is their remedy! A narrow passage outside the carriages by which the guard may pass, or a similar passage through the centre of all the carriages would effectually protect travellers, without disturbing their privacy. We trust that the improvements to which we have adverted may be the consequences of this fearful tragedy that the English nation may no longer be disgraced by its public executions and that the obvious means to secure safety to railway travellers may be adopted. Shakspeare, who always spoke truth, has said:

"There's nought so vile that on this earth doth live,
But to this earth some special good doth give."

And if the horror and excitement which this murder has caused can stimulate a sluggish legislature and government to make executions private and insist upon Railway Companies affording means of communication between distressed travellers and the guard of the train, the wretched tailor who has made himself so notorious has not lived in vain.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

A very numerously attended meeting was held yesterday in the Town Hall of Bombay, His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere in the chair, to consider what means ought to be adopted of commemorating the great public services and exalted character of the late David Sassoon. The principal speakers were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Dr. Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, Mr. Raymond West, C.S., Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee; and resolutions were unanimously passed, to the effect that Mr. Sassoon had deserved a public memorial, and that this memorial should take the form of a statue to be erected in the Hall for the Mechanics Institute and for public assemblies, which is to be erected on the Esplanade, and for which Mr. Sassoon himself set aside the sum of Rs. 60,000—one of his latest benefactions to the community of Bombay. The speaking, in matter if not in manner, was very good, and Dr. Wilson, in particular, was more than usually eloquent. He very happily contrasted the career of David Sassoon under the rule of the British Government, the perfect security and freedom of trade which he here enjoyed undisturbed by the jealousies to which despotic power is a prey and by the antipathies of races and creeds, with the wretched life of a Jew as noble-minded as David Sassoon who had the misfortune to be the minister of a Turkish Governor in Syria (the butcher Djezzar Pasha), and became the victim of the fears of his master, lest the minister should attract to himself too strongly the love of the people. Mr. West delivered a studied oration on the uses of benevolence regarded as a public virtue, and on the advantage to a community like that of Bombay, which is in danger of forgetting that there is anything nobler in this life than mere money-making; of placing statues in every street, which, while reminding our citizens of the great deeds of illustrious men, may also help to induce them to cultivate a knowledge of Art, and to understand that without beauty, and grace, and refinement, there can be no real civilization. The complimentary reference made by the Governor at the close of the meeting to Mr. West's speech would seem to show that it was designed as a manifesto or justification of the policy of Government in its favourable recognition of the charities of the whole class of benevolent Bombay merchants. His Excellency said that, except for two considerations, he could not have attended the meeting. One was, that Mr. Sassoon is no longer among the living, and therefore it is paying him no invidious distinction to praise him publicly; the other, that Mr. Sassoon had invariably, and without reservation, cast in his lot with the English Government, and made it one of the principal objects of his life to have his sons so trained as to be worthy of the title of English gentlemen. As the representative of the English Government, Sir Bartle Frere said he felt himself bound to bear public testimony to the value which England sets on such conduct as that of Mr. Sassoon—conduct not singular to him, but happily imitated by the leaders of all sections of the native community, as was well illustrated by the language used by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy at the Cyclone Relief Fund meeting, when he declared that the natives of Bombay were prepared to stand by the British Government with their fortunes, and, if need were, with their lives. His Excellency then defended by many historical precedents the practice, often condemned in Bombay, of raising statues to living men; and agreed with Mr. West that it would be a good thing for Bombay if the town were filled with models of sculpture and architecture recording the good deeds of local worthies. In general terms, though with some slight modifications—as, for instance, the use of the phrase, "amidst "much which we should wish to forget," in his panegyric—the Governor then extolled the public virtue of charitable natives, hoping that all present would take to heart what Mr. West had said. As the [illegible] was an elaborate defence of Bombay charities against the criticisms of the *Bombay Gazette*, we may be permitted to remark that the point of what is styled our cynicism has apparently been missed by both Mr. West and the Governor himself. It is not so much that we doubt the purity of the motives which guide the generosity of wealthy natives—though we maintain that we have a perfect right to examine those motives when an attempt is made to coerce us into joining in a new system of hero-worship of which these charitable gentlemen are the deities—as that we emphatically repudiate a policy which is apparently based on the maxim that the British Government reserves its highest social and political honours for the men who give the largest sums of money in Bombay. We say that Sir Bartle Frere makes a grievous mistake when he exhorts the people of Bombay, in the name of all that is good and virtuous, to follow the example set them, by the Cowasjees and the Premchunds of this city. No matter what may be the motives which cause these men to become charitable, it is unworthy of the British Government to set indiscriminate charity above all other public virtues. For it is obvious that the very men who are specially praised by the Government are those who have by their insensate speculations demoralized society on this side of India. For what have these men done? They have brought no new land into cultivation, developed no industry, improved no manufacture. Instead of using wisely the gifts that Providence has given them, they have stimulated the spirit of our wealthy speculation in Bombay to a pitch never attained before except in San Francisco or Melbourne; and their charities, given to procure them the social position denied to men of mere wealth, are rather hurtful than beneficial to the community. For what compensation can the good done by the particular charities of these men afford for the widespread disaster and ruin to the very framework of a well-ordered society which their mad speculations have wrought in Bombay? It is surely not statesmanlike to praise speculators, who, having first made it impossible for any man of moderate means to live in Bombay, next claim credit for the Government for having distributed their bounty among pauperized citizens who once found they could live by honest industry. What compensation, we would ask, can the charities of our Premchunds and Cowajees possibly supply for the evil their speculations have wrought for society at large. These remarks, however, have no bearing in the proposal to raise a statue in honour of David Sassoon. As Mr. West well observed, Mr. Sassoon was liberal before liberality became the mode of obtaining political power and admission to the best society of Western India. He is gone from amongst us—a good and a worthy man—who must not be reckoned amongst the crowd of native benefactors, who managed his affairs with remarkable skill, was charitable without being ostentatious, and public-spirited without any thought of intrigue. The memory of such a man ought to be perpetuated in Bombay; and there can be no doubt that the government of Bombay has in this instance accurately caught the popular feeling.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18TH NOVEMBER.

THE great business of filling up the staff appointments which will terminate next year goes steadily on. The largest appointment is that of Sir William Mansfield, who, in succession to Sir Hugh Rose, gets the biggest prize in the shape of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. This, however, you no doubt already know. On this side of the world the selection of Sir William has given great satisfaction among all who have followed him in his career, but there is still a lingering of liking for Sir Hope Grant. At the same time no one forgets how efficient Sir William was at Constantinople in 1854-5, what an insight he then had into the complicated field of politics and war, and how well he fulfilled his duties as right hand man to Lord Clyde. It is the political element, combined with the powerful influence he can command, which has won so great a place for Sir William. There are of the pretenders to the post was General Windham, whose military sun rose in the Great Redan and set for ever behind the *tete de pont* at Cawnpore. Imagine, if you can, General Windham as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Army in India!

Lord George Paget is to come home and take the Inspector Generalship of Cavalry, when General Lawrenson's time is up. Colonel F. P. Haines, it is thought, will succeed to the Lahore Division, and Colonel O'Grady Haly the Madras division which will be vacated by Major General the Hon. A. Spencer. It is also said that Major General R. Smyth will have an Indian division, probably in the Madras Presidency. Major Hickey, of the 101st Bengal Fusiliers, has been selected to fill the post of Deputy Governor of the convict prison at Portland. The Inspector Generalship of Volunteers goes to Colonel Ersine, who was a Deputy Inspector has given great satisfaction. Colonel Dick, who was one of the Deputy Inspectors, has sent in his resignation; I regret to say that his health has become so precarious that his friends fear he will not be long among them.

We are very busily engaged discussing the question of breech-loaders for the army. The discussions say that the Prussian one recently was most imperfect as there never was any stress on the Prussian army in Denmark, and thus the experience goes for nothing in solving the question of supplies to troops in action. They continue to urge that with breech-loaders the men would soon fire away all their ammunition, and that, in a hotly contested field, it would frequently be a question whether the troops should be made to stand fire without returning it, or fall back upon fresh supplies of cartridges. The young soldiers laugh all these things to scorn. They are confident that the men can be taught to fire deliberately, and that at the worst ample supplies of empty cases can be kept up. As to the mechanical difficulties no one believes them to be insuperable; but good shots are of opinion that no such good shooting can be made with a breech-loader as with a muzzle-loader. A goodly number of pattern rifles have been sent in to the War Office. Some are totally unfit for the use of soldiers; others are less unfit. A decision of course has been come to by the committee; but there seems to be an impression that the right device has not yet been hit upon by any of the inventors. One thing seems certain the days of the percussion cap are numbered. It will probably be made a condition *sine qua non* that the pattern rifle shall be one that does not require caps. There are two or three ways of doing without them, and when the inventive faculties of our gunmakers are once fully aroused, no doubt the right method will be found. We always have had good guns, and there is no reason why we should not have them now.

General Todleben has been on a visit here for some time. He has seen a great deal of us—of our soldiers, our sailors, and of our military literateurs. He is not a handsome man, but his features and style of head express power and capacity. While here he learned, to his astonishment, that he had maltreated us sadly in his narrative of the Crimean War. He was not aware that he had so incorrectly described the light of Balaclava, and that, in general, his statements touching our share in the operations betrayed lamentable ignorance. I do not feel sure that he is even yet convinced, but he cannot fail to have had his views shaken and upset. This, however, I can say, that he is willing to correct what can be proved to be wrong. Anxious to have the work translated into English, he is ready to supply us in any quantity with a refutation of his errors. There is a negociation on foot to obtain a translation, and a great publishing firm and a well-known writer on military affairs have taken part in it. But one or two of the propositions of the general have hitherto stood in the way of an agreement. Indeed, the work would be a costly, especially if the numerous plans and minute plans were reproduced, and the subscribers in any case so few, that it is nearly impossible the work if done should pay. Those who have not seen them cannot form any conception of the number and extent of the plans or the amptitude and exquisite execution of the maps. Not only every battery but every gun pit is there. Sections and elevations and ground plans abound. There is a large map of the Crimea for general purposes, and several maps on a very large scale of the country immediately around Sebastapol. In short, there is a complete supply of all the information it is possible to obtain from maps and plans. To reproduce all these would cost, judging from my experience, many hundreds of pounds. And after all the value of them to the non-military, or rather to the ordinary reader, is very slight. For the soldier student, of course, they are invaluable, and without them he would not be able to appreciate either the labours or the reasoning of the illustrious engineer. But on the whole the book and the plans, so far as the public are concerned, are of more value as an indispensable authority for the historian by whose labour they will profit, than as a book for their reading. It is remarkable, considering so much has been said and talked about it, that Todleben's work should have been [illegible] to the public. Only a special few who have read [illegible] say that few books are more open to criticism, especially in everything relating to the operations of the British Army. There is something positively ludicrous in the account of the Alma, in the story of the surrender of Balaclava, in the narrative of the action of the 25th of October. The explanation of this, is, I think, very simple. The errors are not in the least degree intentional. There is no sign of a desire to depreciate his foes. He says he has striven to write the truth, and I for one believe him. But he understands nothing of the English language, has been shut out from the huge pile of books we have on Crimean literature; and has been forced to rely on the French. That fact alone accounts for the multitude of errors. Where he was present and saw for himself, he is more just to us than our allies are. His plan of the finish of the Inkerman fight, where he was present, puts to shame the French plan. In his narrative of the first bombardment does ample justice to our artillery and engineers full justice. But where he was not present, when he has been obliged to draw upon French authors, upon Bazen court, Ducasse, Augar and others, then he mis-relates. It is a pity he did not employ a competent officer to read our books; plenty of Russians know English. Another remark may be worth making; when he criticises the allied operations he treats the allied armies as *one* army, whereas it was manifestly two, incapable of action without a council of war. Thus he distinctly points out that, in his opinion, at certain periods, immediately after the Alma and immediately after the Tchernaya Sebastapol was at the mercy of the allies; but he does not point out that the allies could not fulfil the conditions of the problem because they were not one army but two. Unity of plan, rapidity of execution, promptitude in seizing advantages—that is advantages apt, nay certain, to slipaway in a few hours—these could not characterize the operations of the two armies, precisely because they were two. In every plan, in every action, this grand defect is manifest. But the reader of Todleben would never learn this essential fact directly from Todleben, he must infer it for himself. Again, the general under-rates the strength of the place he had to defend, not in so many words but by his method of statement, and in no case does he place a proper value on the shipping left afloat and capable of taking part in the defence even from the first. Nevertheless, in spite of its errors, the "Defence of Sebastapol" is a work of very great value, and one by which every true soldier cannot fail to profit.

While on the subject of military books, I may mention that Captain Chesney, of Sandhurst, is about to publish a second volume of his admirable military studies on the American war, and Lieut. Colonel Fletcher, of the Fusilier Guards, has announced a book of which report speaks highly, also on the American campaign. I do not know whether Captain Chesney has been in America during the contest, but Colonel Fletcher spent some time at the seat of war last year, and his work cannot fail to be of great interest, not only because its author will write from experience, but because he is reputed to be a clever soldier. Captain Chesney's books are among the best on modern military subjects. There is certainly a great deal to be learned from both sides in this awful contest.

It would be most interesting to military men could they have a detailed account only of the *shiftiness* of the officers and men of each army. Sherman's system of warfare, and the Confederate plans of fortification would well repay study, while a most instructive essay could be written on the use of railways in military operations. Bad as they are from an European point of view, it might prove instructive to show the character and use of cavalry in the American war. They appear to be the old dragoon revived, capable of fighting on foot or on horseback, perhaps more on foot than on horseback; and it might be worth while ascertaining how far bodies of mounted riflemen, for such they are, could be made available in our armies.

Our cavalry at home here are working out diligently a system of movements by *fours* instead of *threes*; and some officers are loud in praise of the change. No one has yet taken the trouble to explain publicly the advantages gained or supposed to be gained. It *looks* quick and handy. In one or two regiments have been trying a much larger experiment, a revolutionary experiment, in fact a system adopted, I believe from an old book by Itier, in which the actual front rank is regarded as the proper front, the actual right and left as the proper right and left in which there is no such thing as inversion possible, in which there is no moving right or left *in front* in order to preserve the right upon the right when deployed, a system, in fact, which changes completely the present system. It was discussed, but not tried, and rejected, I believe, many years ago, but has been brought into notice again by the Austrians.

HOME LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE GROWING INFLUENCE OF ECCLESIASTICAL POLITICS IN ENGLISH SOCIETY.

LONDON, 18TH NOVEMBER.

THE speeches of the long vacation indicate a deeper and deeper repose. A year ago, Lord Russell explained at Blairgowrie that the country wished "to rest and be thankful." Now I think he feels that even thankfulness is too much activity for us, and he has accordingly sung the country a kind of political lullaby in his address at Aberdeen as Rector of the University of that name. This day week (11th November) Lord Russell was installed in his University office and indulged his students and the world with an inquiry whether there is any law or general rule by which the decline of States is governed; and also whether the aspect of the world in general is now hopeful or the reverse. Can you imagine a more successful attainment of political nigbun, than following the noble carl into the heart of these abstract and not perhaps very earnest discussions? Yet that has been nearly the most lively political task of politicians during the last week. It is a rest no doubt, but even Earl Russell can scarcely expect us to be thankful for it. Cannot you imagine, before I tell you, the veteran whig's remarks? Of course he began with the Roman empire. Of course he discovered a period—he said it was somewhere in the second Punic war—when a good Whig among the Romans would have saved the Republic by a Reform Bill, and a sound "representative" system. I believe Lord Russell would have recommended a ten pound suffrage to Herod as the best means of saving Galilee from revolution and from Roman conquest in the time of John the Baptist; and I have no doubt he has always thought that Jeroboam's successful secession was produced by Rehoboam's inveterate dislike to a constitution. Of course, too, there was the second cause for the decline of Rome—moral corruption and decaying faith. He quoted Cæsar's speech against putting the Catiline conspirators to death on the ground that annihilation was not sufficient penalty for them. He referred to the evil practice of assassinating tyrants and various other miscellaneous topics, and came to the conclusion that it was not possible to regard Rome as a precedent for modern history. He then examined the present "state of the world" and came to a vague conclusion on the prospects before us. Perhaps they are bright, perhaps they are gloomy, but at all events we should cultivate "toleration" faith, hope, and charity, and let men think as they please. The general drift of this very vague inaugural lecture, as far as I can gather it, is that the world should be anxious to pass Reform bills, and repeal test and corporation acts, and then there might be a chance for its progress. Well, it is not such a very bad creed for the old gentlemen after all. We might easily have too much Reform bill, it is true; but I think if we could only individually and friendly do all in our power to repeal our little private "test and corporation acts" there might be some practical gain to the world even from the good old Whig's advice. "What a state of political life," you will say, "when that kind of youthful University speculation is made the subject of leading articles in every paper, and Lord Russell initiates a debate such as we can't quote for its peculiar, very eloquent, and very vague, and very wide of the mark, in our own College debating societies." But this is the era of social science when even politicians (unless like Mr. Disraeli they can get a bright idea on turnips or strike out a brilliant *aperçu* as to crossing breeds of sheep) are obliged to find moral themes or hold their tongues. Ours will be known in future years as the politico-theological era. You have no idea of the premium to which episcopal charges have risen. Just a few days before Lord Russell discussed this ancient question before the youths of Aberdeen, the Bishop of London, (Dr. Tait), discussed the relation of Science to Theology at the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh. It was not *even* a charge, but it was a bold and liberal treatment of a question really interesting to thinking men, and I need not say that his lecture quite eclipsed in interest the political harangues of the week. I cannot remember the time when so much interest was taken by the general public in theology. The clubs discuss Dr. Newman's Romanism and Dr. Pusey's schismatic tendencies with almost as much interest as they discussed Muller's guilt or the last great case in the Divorce Court. The [illegible] solemnly feel the new social importance they are gaining. Even the bishops of Oxford and Winchester, the two bishops most in the public eye, cannot help [illegible] and [illegible] Dr. Newman, (Dr. Thomson), who is an adept and passing master in every [illegible] his position, is so conscious of the new importance of the bench of Bishops, (due partly to the increased value for the National Church and party purposes of a majority of thoughtful men who are not clergymen), and the great [illegible] which the Bishop of Oxford has [illegible] to compass the downfall of his rival, that he has taken to the platform to denounce Dr. Newman for expressing his views even in the House Dr. Newman's secular topics and though a man of little refinement he gains the public ear. Only the other day he made a great hit in a very commonplace denunciation of sensation literature, and his opponent, the Bishop of Winchester, (Wilberforce), (Dr. Ellicott is following, though with less worldly prudence in his steps. The Bishop of Oxford has always been a power in his way. The new bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Jeune) evidently intends to be a power in the east, but he has got during his Oxford life much of his time engrossed by undergraduates, and has not had much public audience. Any bishop however on new commanding ground, even the Bishop of Winchester, even the Bishop of Rochester, get their charges printed at full length in the Times and probably a "leader" of comment, pass on. The Bishop of Natal (Dr. Colenso) and Mr. Jowett are both in the position of the first bone of contention between men who think the Pentateuch infallible and those who do not,—the latter heading the martyrs of liberal theology, because his enemies have taken the petty revenge on him for his liberty of thought, of making him teach Greek at the University of Oxford gratuitously instead of receiving his Professorship which they have endowed the others. Even Scotland feels the unwonted agitation of new opinions and the clergy of her established Church are beginning to broach questions as new in the latitude of Edinburgh as the Essayists' and Reviewers' opinions were in the latitude of London. Indeed Scotch members of Parliament have

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

ROBERT HANNAY AND PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, Esqs. were yesterday, at the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, elected Directors of the Bank in the room of Gavin Steel and Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esqs. At a special general meeting of the Bank proprietors, James Rankin, Esq., was elected an auditor in the room of A. F. Wallace, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

IN our extract columns will be found "A Chronicle from the *Times of India*, written in the Monk Scriptural style, and endowed by that paper to the extent that there is some truth in it. We reprint it simply to show the idea of truth entertained by the Bombay journal, for though England has, like all great empires, waged unjust wars, it is hardly fair and scarcely politic to call her "a hissing and a reproach in all the earth." It is an ill-shirt that fouls its own nest.—*Englishman*.

PATRICK LONG, a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who lost his right arm through an accident on the 12th August last, has been recommended by his medical advisers to return to Europe immediately, so is thoroughly incapacitated for duty unable to do the least thing without assistance. The Railway Company have recognized his claim upon them by undertaking to defray the expense of his passage home and to keep him on until his arrival. Long was formerly in the 28th Regiment which he left with an excellent character. He wears four service medals and was during the time of his soldiership the support of a widowed mother.

HIS Excellency Don Jose Ferriera Pestana, Governor of the Portuguese States in India, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer at an early hour yesterday morning with his family and accompanied by his staff. His Excellency landed at the Wellington Pier at half-past seven o'clock where he was received by a guard of honor composed of a full company, with European and Native officers, of the 21st N. I., a number of Staff officers were in attendance on the occasion as well as a large concourse of the Portuguese community. On landing the usual salute was fired from the saluting Battery

FORGERY ON THE AGRA BANK.—An information was laid before H. D. Leith, Esq., at the Fort Police Office, yesterday, by Mr. Flinders, Manager of the Agra Bank, against one Philip Rivington, a respectable and gentlemanly looking European, charging him with forgery, in that he signed the name of Percy Leith to a receipt for Rs. 5,000. It appears that the prisoner proceeded on Saturday last to the Agra Bank, sent up his card, and saw Mr. Flinders, of whom he requested the loan of Rs. 5,000, stating he would give Mr. Percy Leith as security. Mr. Flinders stated that on that condition he had no objection. The prisoner went away and returned in a short time, with the usual receipt made out, and requesting to be signed with the autograph of Mr. Leith; at the same time saying he wished to have the money deposited with the Bank in his name, which was done, and a cheque-book presented to him. After the prisoner's departure, it struck Mr. Flinders as being very strange, that, knowing Mr. Leith as he did, that gentleman had sent no introductory letter with the prisoner; and, his suspicions becoming excited, he wrote to Mr. Leith, asking him whether the transaction was "all square." To this he received an answer stating, that no authority had been given to any person to sign, or that had signed, any such receipt. Mr. Flinders on this reported the matter to Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, and had the prisoner apprehended. A cheque for Rs. 300 odd, leaving Rs. 4,700 of the amount in the book he received, to Messrs. Watson & Co., and which, of course, has been dishonoured. The investigation was remanded to this day (Tuesday), when Mr. Crawford, Solicitor to the Bank, will conduct the prosecution on its behalf.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN Inquest was held at the Morgue, Gamateepoora, before H. S. Carter, Esq., Deputy Coroner, on the body of a girl named Nabda, aged nine years, yesterday morning.

It appeared that the deceased was sent by her mother, who lives in Doongery, to purchase some parched gram, and that shortly after her going out a noise was heard as of something falling in the street, which turned out to be the body of a cart, under which was lying the deceased. On removing the latter the skull of the child was found to be fractured, and other injuries inflicted, resulting in her death there and then. The cart, it seems, was brought to be repaired, and had been taken to pieces, the body of it was put on the axle-box again, but not been fastened, and the supposition was, that the girl must have mounted it, causing it to lurch over on to her.

The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

THE LATE DAVID SASSOON.

A PUBLIC meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, for the purpose of voting a Memorial to the late David Sassoon. There was a very full attendance of both European and native gentlemen, and as might be expected many gentlemen belonging to the Jewish community.

His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere entered the Hall shortly after the hour fixed for the meeting, when the Sheriff, Dr. Birdwood, read the requisition convening the meeting, and called upon the gentlemen present to elect their Chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy proposed, and the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett seconded the proposition that, His Excellency the Governor do take the chair.

Upon which His Excellency took the chair and called upon the gentlemen who had been selected to move the following resolutions were then severally proposed and carried :—

Proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson,—"That the public benefactions of the late David Sassoon, his efforts for the amelioration of his own race, and the high position which he occupied in public estimation demand a tribute to his memory from the people of Bombay."

Proposed by the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, seconded by R. West, Esq.—"That the most fitting form of that tribute would be a Statue placed in a Hall which is about to be erected on the Esplanade for the use of the people."

Proposed by W. Oliver, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parack, Esq.,—"That Subscriptions should be obtained for defraying the expenses of the Statue, and that any surplus remaining after providing for the Statue be devoted to the Building Fund."

Proposed by Brigadier Tapp, seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama,—"That the following gentlemen be appointed to carry out the resolutions of the meeting :—

"Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. ; Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett ; Hon'ble B. H. Ellis ; Brigadier General Tapp, C. B. ; Esq., Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parack, Esq. ; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Esq. ; P. Leith, Esq. ; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq. ; James Blair, Esq. ; Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq. ; Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq. ; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq. ; J. P. Bickersteth, Esq. ; Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq. ; Dr. Gottlieb ; Premchund Roychund, Esq. ; Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq. ; Bulwuntrow Bhickajee Dhowlay, Esq. ; A. M. Gubbay, Esq. ; and Kessowjee Naik, Esq. ; and that Dr. Birdwood, Messrs. Coke, and Venaick Wassoodewjee, be requested to act as Secretaries ; and Messrs. Remfry & Sons, Treasurers."

Proposed by the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, seconded by Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.,—" That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman."

Proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by S. P. Framjee, Esq.,—" That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Sheriff."

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 3 P. M.

The Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. A. C. Lampert, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings of the meeting, by stating, that the first business he had to bring forward was the traffic management of the G. I. P. Railway, which had frequently engaged the attention of the Chamber and had formed the subject for consideration by a special general meeting, which was held early in May last. Since then the Chamber had been in correspondence with Government; and in order that Members might have their memories refreshed and understand how the matter stood at present, he would call upon the Secretary to read that correspondence.

Mr. James Taylor, the Secretary, thereupon read the letter, which the Chairman of the Chamber had addressed to Government on the 10th May last, in pursuance of the resolution passed by the special general meeting of the Chamber held on the 3rd of May. The letter stated that the Chamber was unanimously of opinion that the public was badly served under the present defective traffic arrangements, that great and unnecessary loss and inconvenience had been already occasioned by careless neglect of public interests, and still more disastrous results were likely to ensue from the deadlock at which the traffic had arrived, as was evinced by the notification of the Railway Company on the 19th April, by which they refused to carry after the 5th May the staple article of this Presidency, cotton, except in pressed bales. The Chamber had not deemed it necessary to enter into details as to the nature of the shortcomings of the Railway Company, as Government was no doubt fully informed through its own officers, whose special duty it is to supervise the different Railways in this Presidency, of the actual state of this line. The Chamber had considered it sufficient, to bring to the notice of Government, that on the part of the mercantile community and of the public generally, a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction existed at the way in which they were treated by the G. I. P. Railway, and a conviction that the Railway Company were not justly acting up to their engagements, in return for the peculiar advantages which the State had conceded to them. The Chamber urged therefore the Government to bring the pressure of its authority more stringently to bear upon the Railway Company, in order to awaken them to a sense of their duty and to put an end to the present state of wanton disregard of the interests of the public.

The Secretary then read a letter from Colonel Rivers, Secretary to Government, Railway Department, dated 31st May last: the letter in question had referred exclusively to the notification of the Railway Company of 19th April, with regard to the conveyance of cotton on the North Eastern line. Government considering that the Company were quite warranted in declining to take charge of any traffic over the break on the Thull Ghaut. The letter stated that last year the Company had to pay about two lacs for rain-damaged cotton in consequence of the cotton having to be unloaded and to be carted over twelve miles, to be then reloaded at stations where the rain fall is almost unknown. His Excellency in Council was of opinion that the Railway Company was quite justified in refusing to accept again this responsibility on an incomplete line; and looking to what they have done and what was done before without them, did not think they were guilty of the "culpable neglect," which the Chamber accused them of. Statistics of the cotton traffic in the preceding four years and four months of this year were given and the freight charge at 2d. per ton per mile (including Ghaut cartage) contrasted with the cost of any other means of transit, which it was believed would have been at least 6d. per ton per mile. Considering this low rate and the heavy charges the Railway became liable to for compensation, it was very probable that the Company had suffered loss by the carriage of cotton on an incomplete line. Under Government could not see that the mercantile community, in whose interests the Chamber had addressed Government, could have addressed it otherwise. The letter then went on to say that Government considered, that whatever cause might exist for the charge of bad management, it would be extremely difficult to show that any one person or body was fairly chargeable with blame. Directors and Government officers were doing their utmost to improve matters, and the General Manager was earnestly labouring to effect a reform. Government and the Company had concurred in the expediency of increasing accommodation in the shape of goods sheds and of adding to the rolling-stock. Government hoped also that before long the doubling of the line between Callian and the foot of the Ghaut, which had been recommended last November, would be undertaken and the carrying powers of the Railway thus made more adequate to all it will be required to do. The concluding paragraph of Colonel Rivers' letter was as follows :—" 14. Should it, however, still appear that even after the line is completed, the exertions of an able and willing body of local Directors and of an experienced and most zealous General Manager, are not sufficient to ensure efficient working of the line, Government will be prepared to consider any specific propositions for increasing the efficiency of the traffic arrangements, whether in the way of increased accommodation and means of conveyance or otherwise, and will gladly avail itself of the practical knowledge of members of the Chamber in considering such propositions, and, if necessary, in bringing them to the notice of the London Board and Secretary of State."

The correspondence having been read—

Mr. Gumpert said that to the last letter the Chamber owed a reply yet to Government, members would concur with him that the correspondence was anything but satisfactory and that the letter from the Secretary to Government was rather superficial. The answer from Government to the Chamber's complaints was a kind of special pleading for the Railway Company, for which he was not prepared from the gallant gentleman, who presided over the Railway Department of Government and who was distinguished alike for his integrity and zeal as a public officer. The Chamber, when addressing Government, took it for granted that the officers, whose special duty it was to keep the Government informed of what was going on on the Railway, had not failed to do so; and that Government was as well aware as the public, how grossly that Railway was mismanaged. Instead of meeting the intelligible and simple charge of inefficiency and taking the hint, which was given in the concluding paragraph of the Chamber's letter and more pointedly by the resolution of the special general meeting, namely, that the inefficient working of the G. I. P. Railway calls for the immediate and energetic interference of Government, the Government confines itself to a long discussion of the question, whether or not the Company were justified in refusing to convey cotton—a point, which had merely been instanced in the Chamber's letter, as further proof of the disastrous results of the dead-lock at which the traffic had arrived, not only on the North Eastern line, but on all lines of that Company. For safety, liquidity, and prompt despatch were as unknown on the N. E. as on the South Eastern line—in the Concan as in the Deccan; even on the short Malsim line the same insecurity and confusion were the rule. At the meeting in May last it was generally felt, and every gentleman, who addressed that meeting, said, how difficult it would be to lay this deplorate state of affairs at the charge of any one person or body. The whole system was condemned under which it had been possible, that the traffic had fallen in so utterly disorganized a state. That system, however, had grown up under the eyes of Government, whose officers must have had cognizance of it. It was for this reason that the Chamber considered it the duty, to call upon Government, to bring the pressure of its authority more stringently to bear upon the Railway Company. Seven months had elapsed since that was done; and what was the result? Was the traffic not as irregular as ever? Did we travel with more safety? Did our goods reach us with greater despatch and in better condition? And where was the double line, or even a commencement of it, which Government said they had recommended in November last year—more than a year ago. Was this an instance of the manner, the recommendations of our Government were treated in England—by the Directors of the Railway or the Secretary of state? The doubling of the line between Callian and the Ghaut, which Government told us was to be undertaken, was to be the panacea for all our complaints, had as far as he (Mr. Gumpert) was aware not even been commenced yet. But perhaps the losses of the Company, by allowing the goods in their charge to get damaged, or lost altogether, were now smaller than they were, when cotton was carried by the railway, and they had to pay, as Government stated, two lacs for rain-damaged cotton. The last half-yearly report of the Board of Directors to the shareholders, which had come out by the last mail, and of which he had a copy before him, would throw some light on this point. Although it was silent on another and to the public far more important one—he referred to the alarmingly numerous accidents to passenger trains. The Board of Directors, as is usual with such bodies, had cut a very sufficient to ensure efficient working of the line, Government will be prepared to consider any specific propositions for increasing the efficiency of the traffic arrangements, whether in the way of increased accommodation and means of conveyance or otherwise, and will gladly avail itself of the practical knowledge of members of the Chamber in considering such propositions, and, if necessary, in bringing them to the notice of the London Board and Secretary of State."

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Mr. Brice said, the subject under discussion has been so well handled in its general bearings by our able Chairman, that I must confine my remarks to points which as a frequent traveller I have had greater opportunities than most here of noticing. It has always struck me that on this, the G. I. P. Line, the theory of the division of labour was so well carried out that is attained to the perfection of irresponsibility. The permanent way and the purveying of water for working the engines were under the Engineer Department. The condition of the locomotives and rolling-stock generally, and the control of the drivers and firemen were dependent on the Chief Engineer in the Locomotive Department. The guards and the rest of the staff were under the Traffic (called General) Manager. The head of each department is absolute in his own line, but there is no one to enforce unity of action between the respective heads. If the engineer staff fail in providing water, if the engines cannot keep up steam, if the driver's will not keep time and get drunk, the onus of blame falls on the Traffic Department, and there is no supreme authority to restore peace among the recriminating parties, create harmony in their future action, or make rules for obviating such conflictions as we know have taken place. Mr. Taylor's report establishes the fact that the Government officials act as if they were auditors of expenditure and profess themselves powerless to remedy the present state of things, though Government pay the Superintendent and can remove the line. We have ample evidence of the total break-down of the present system, and cannot too strongly urge on Government the exercise of all their powers. But it would presume that we are here not as tax-payers complaining of the guarantee interest paid to the shareholders, nor are we here as shareholders protesting against the management of the Directors; but we are here to complain that our goods are frightfully delayed and damaged in transit without a chance of remedy or redress.

Mr. W. Cooper said that he felt a delicacy in speaking on the subject of the mismanagement as he had formerly been connected with the Company; but this being the only means of bringing to bear in any way public opinion upon the shortcomings of the Railway, which when addressed to the Directors would receive better turn to the Railway servants, few many of whom he had a regard,—he would not refrain his voice against the management of the Company. The Railway servants, he continued, are as a rule overworked and badly paid; and gradually the management was becoming worse in consequence of the able servants leaving the Company for more lucrative employment, and it was thus that matters have gone on from bad to worse. That so long as this continued, to be the case no improvement can be looked for. With regard to the carriage of goods, he had but a few words to say, but those few, he was of opinion, would forcibly point out how miserably the Company have failed in their management. During the months of March and April last his firm had two instances in six consignments of cotton from Mulkapoor to Bombay; about three months after the cotton was forwarded, the Company said that they could deliver only three-fourths of the cotton, and although the claims for the cotton short have been adjusted about three months ago, still the money has not been paid. If Europeans were treated in such a manner, what might be expected for the natives? He was led to believe that the lawyers' offices are teeming with claims against the Railway Company; and surely, if such claims were allowed to remain six months to adjust, the Railway instead of being a boon would become a drag upon trade; and in the end, if the Chamber did not raise its voice against such management, the Railway would become a great monopoly instead of a public convenience and a public good. He might be met with the statement that the delay in the delivery of the cotton was attributable to the break in the line at the Ghaut; but, why, the Ghaut had nothing to do with the delay in the payment of the claims after they were adjusted. In another instance, to his own knowledge, it had taken the Railway Company a month to carry some piece-goods from Coorla to Bombay, and when they could arrive they were damaged; the claim in this case, he said, had been adjusted some four months ago and it was still unpaid. He also gave another instance, in which his interests had suffered at Sholapore by cotton being delayed in the station yard a week for some special stamped agreement to be signed, the stamp costing nearly as much as the freight and of no good to the Company or any body else. These latter instances are delays where the Ghaut could not be used as an excuse; and he said there were numerous instances of a similar description which he would not occupy the time of the Chamber in detailing. The trains, as every one was aware, are very irregular; instead of a late train being the exception it was the exception to get a punctual train. Many poor people were formerly were able to live at Tannah and other places were now prevented from doing so, the trains being so irregular they were unable to give satisfaction to their employers. He thought the Chamber ought not to allow the matter to rest until some improvement had been made. He next pointed out the very deficient station accommodation, that the stations were bad enough in and near Bombay, but up-country there was little or no accommodation for housing goods or passenger traffic. Any one travelling by the line in the months of March, April and May must have noticed the difficulty that is frequently experienced in the engines to work the trains by being badly supplied with water which of course brought many irregularities in the trains and greatly impede the traffic. There was still another point which he thought the Chamber ought not to omit to notice in their protest to Government against such bad management, and that was, the non-fulfilment of the promise to double the line to the foot of the Thull Ghaut. He said it was three or four years ago since a representation was made of the importance of this double line; six months ago the Government had written stating that steps were to obtain sanction for it, but nothing has ever been heard of the matter since, and the Directors in their report to the proprietors for the half-year ending the 30th June last are silent upon this important addition which would be of such immense benefit. The want of a double line was manifest, and from what he had learned the traffic in the busy season had frequently been worked on the present single line at considerable risk and danger. The single line was quite sufficient for the traffic, and especially as a part of the line is much of the same character as the Ghaut line. In concluding he hoped that the Chamber would not cease to agitate this question until a reform had been accomplished. The railway servants would benefit as much as the public by an improvement. As matters now stood the good men leave the service the first opportunity they yet to avoid the discredit the Company is gradually drifting into. He again urged the Chamber to remonstrate with Government in the strongest terms.

The following resolution was then proposed by A. J. Hunter, Esq., seconded by A. Stewart, Esq., and carried *nem con*.—" That the explanation afforded by Government with regard to the serious defects complained of in the management of the G. I. P. Railway is unsatisfactory. That the experience of the last six months shows that the various promises of improvement have in no way been realized. The double line to the foot of the Thull Ghaut has not, as far as the Chamber can ascertain, been commenced. The unjustified irregularity, in the working of the trains, and serious delay, irregularity and loss in dealing with the traffic, calls for a most emphatic protest from this Chamber against so serious a neglect of the public interests and convenience, and that a representation to the effect be made to Government."

The Chairman next brought forward the question of the Mail arrangements, and the Secretary read a very lengthy correspondence on the subject between the committee, the Post Master General, and the P. and O. Company.

Captain Black gave some explanations as to the part taken in the matter by the P. and O. Company, and stated that they were willing to come to such arrangements for the departure of the English mail steamer as might be acceptable to the public. From what he said it was understood that the Directors in London had already consented to alter the time of departure of the China steamer to the evening instead of the morning, as at present. He expressed an opinion that it would be advisable to start the English Mail steamer on the evening of the 13th and 28th of the month instead of on the 14th and 29th.

Mr. Cooper thought that it would be desirable that the China Mail should start one day after the other. But he was of opinion that the Company ran their packets on the Suez line rather too fine and feared the consequences sometimes.

After a few remarks, the Chairman proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Gavin Steel,—" That in the opinion of this meeting the convenience and interests of the mercantile community will be best served by closing the Overland mail at 4 P. M. on the 13th and 28th of every month, and by despatching the mail steamer by sunset on those dates."

An amendment on the above resolution was moved by Mr. Hosie, and seconded by Mr. Sproule, to the effect, that the existing arrangement should be adhered to, which on a show of hands was lost: and the original resolution carried.

The proposition for keeping samples of cotton in the Chamber of Commerce was then introduced, by the reading of a letter from Mr. Vicks, but after some little discussion the proposition was withdrawn for the present.

The whole of the business having been disposed of, the meeting was dissolved.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Ninth Day, Monday, 12th December.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, *Kt.*)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench at ten o'clock the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. T. GARAGAN,—*Foreman.*

Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. A. D'Souza,
" J. H. R. Reel, " Manockjee Dossabhoy,
" E. Mullaly, " Narayen Dinanath,
" J. D. Cusack, and
" J. Ryder, " Jan ulloodeen Rahimtoolah.
" C. Durham,

THEFT,—Fuckeer Babajee and Sheewram Janardhun pleaded not guilty to the above indictment.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Mr. Bulloch for the first prisoner and Dr. Reid for the second.

Gopal Wakoo, a gorawallah, formerly in the service of Mr. Hulbert, residing at Parell, said his master was in possession of a dog-cart painted of a dark colour, blue, with red stripes; it was sold to a Mr. Baynes. By his direction witness took it to the Railway Station at Poona, he came with it to the Bycullah Station and there received a pass which would enable him to remove it at any time. Some days after he saw the cart at a coach-builder's in Girgaum, having been taken there by the Station Master. When seen at the coach-builder's the cart was painted red. When the cart was left at the station there was a red cover upon it. The cover now in Court, the axle boxes and cushions, now produced, belonged to the cart.

J. Stephenson, loading inspector, said he remembered loading a dog-cart at Poona for Bombay: the number of the waggon was 1515: it was forwarded by a goods train.

Pestonjee Eduljee, luggage clerk at the Poona Station, proved the booking of the dog-cart and produced the counterfoil of the receipt given. The Station Master at Byculla proved the delivery of the cart to the care of the first prisoner at Byculla and produced the book showing the entry made on its arrival.

Rueben Ballajee, number-taker at the Byculla Station, proved the arrival of the cart.

A police ramoosee, doing duty at the Byculla Station, received orders from the first prisoner (who was goods clerk) to allow the cart to be taken out from the station without a pass.

A man in the employ of a coach-builder at Girgaum recognized the prisoners as those who brought the cart to his employer's premises for the purpose of having it repainted, and red was the colour fixed upon. The first prisoner told him he had purchased it for Rs. 600. Witness observed that it was a new cart and asked the prisoner why he wished it repainted, he said he had not received any signature from the Borah from whom he had bought the cart, and therefore he wished the colour changed. Rs. 25 was stated as the price, it was demurred to by Fuckeer when Shewram said "never mind, give Rs. 25." The second prisoner removed the axle boxes and cushions and took them away.

Caetano Pinto, employed with the last witness, corroborated his statement.

Nusseran Tajee said that the second prisoner had left with him two axle boxes and a wrench, which were given up to the European constable.

Henry Wakefield, European police constable, traced the cart and the axle boxes, and apprehended the prisoners.

The defence for both prisoners was that they had purchased the dog-cart in a *bona fide* manner. The first prisoner was found guilty, and the second acquitted.

The first prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The second prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. J. HOLT,—*Foreman.*

Mr. R. Stuart, Mr. J. H. Hurst.
" J. Key, " M. A. D'Mello,
" J. Dwyer, " Nowrojee Dorabjee,
" J. R. Coates, " MhadowrowMorojee,
" C. Drury, and
" R. Cutler, " Goolam Mahomed.

MALA EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.—Mahomed Ismail Toongakur and Shaik Ahmed Ghunkootkur pleaded not guilty to the indictment.

Mr. Dunbar rose and said he considered the case so doubtful, that they had decided upon offering no evidence on behalf of the prosecution. The jury therefore returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged by proclamation.

THE FORGERERS SENTENCED.—Bappoojee Mulliar, Madowrow Rungrow, Purushram Ramchunder and Vittul Succaram, who were found guilty, the two first of forgery and the others of abetment, were yesterday sentenced.

His Lordship in passing sentence upon Bappoojee said it was evident he was the leader in the affair, and no one could say how long the nefarious business had been carried on; the public must however be protected, and he should not consider he was performing his duty if he did not pass the severest sentence. The sentence of the Court was that he be transported for seven years. In consideration of the youth of the second prisoner the sentence upon him would be two years' rigorous imprisonment, and for the other two, who did not appear to have taken an active part in the affair, the sentence upon them would be eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

His Lordship in discharging the afternoon jury said that, upon consideration he had determined to remit the fines imposed by him on some of the jurymen, and he trusted they would be more punctual on a future occasion.

The Sessions were dissolved at 5-30.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—On the Mahim branch of the G. I. P. Railway, whilst traversing the Telegraph wire is within arm's reach of passengers; and last evening, some of the native travellers actually tried to touch it. I conceive it my duty, before accidents occur, to draw attention to the undue proximity of the wire.—*Verbum sap.*

Bombay, 12th December. TRAVELLER.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of this day a most unwarrantable illusion to my resignation of the office of Surveyor to the Municipality, which shows that you are ignorant of the true state of the case, which I will endeavour to give in a few words. In the beginning of last month I asked the Commissioners for four months' leave of absence to proceed to England; this they refused on the grounds that I was only four months in office. I therefore resigned the appointment, which was by no means a pleasant one, giving them one month's notice in writing which expired on the 7th instant, at the same time noticing therein that all the accounts of the office would be ready for inspection before that date: they have been all duly made up in accordance with the rules which brought to me many irregularities to me to do so, beyond the sums actually received and disbursed during my term of office, which has only been five months, they show a balance of only four hundred and forty-seven rupees. It is not the fault of the Surveyor's office that the accounts are not closed, it is the system of the Commissioners' own office that prevents their being so. The portion remaining to be done in the works, and so long as any portion remains to be done, the account of that work cannot be closed although the parties doing the said work may have long ceased to be connected with it. Suffice to say that these accounts have not been properly closed for many years' but there is not the slightest ground for suspicion as to their correctness, any expenditure had to be incurred when the scavenging, &c. of the town was carried on departmentally, for which special sanction could not then be officially obtained: but these are of a trifling nature. The statement in the Commissioners' Report to the Bench of Justices is most exaggerated and in a great part untrue. The books of the Surveyor's office have been (so far as I can judge in so short a time) properly kept, and I believe will bear the strictest investigation.

—I remain &c. GEORGE BAYLIS.

Late Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

OATHS FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(*From the Gazette of India, Dec.* 3.)

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th November 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVII. OF 1864.

An Act to substitute certain declarations for the oaths of qualification taken by Justices of the Peace.

Preamble.—Whereas cases have arisen wherein persons have brought forward conscientious objections to taking the several oaths hitherto administered to the Justices of the Peace in order that they be duly qualified to act under Commissions of the Peace; It is enacted as follows :—

1. *Repeal of Section 1 of Act XVI. of* 1841.—Section 1 of Act XVI. of 1841 is hereby repealed.

2. *Justices of the Peace to be capable of acting as such on making certain declarations.*—All persons who or shall be nominated and appointed in any Commission of the Peace, shall be capable of acting as Justices of the Peace in every respect according to the terms of such Commission, upon making and subscribing before any other Justice of the Peace or the Chief Civil Officer of any Station within the places in and for which any such Commission shall have issued, declarations to the following effect :—

"I declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria."

"I declare that I will truly and faithfully discharge the office of a Justice of the Peace."

3. *Subscriptions to such declaration where to be deposited.*—The subscriptions of such persons to the said declarations shall be deposited and kept with the records in the Home Department of the office of the Secretary to the Government in the Province wherein such declarations shall have been made.

WHITLAY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

THE PAY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(*From the Gazette of India.*)

THERE being considerable misunderstandings with respect to the pay and allowances to be drawn by Medical Officers under the instructions contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State published in Government General Order No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, the following rules are laid down for the observance in the three Presidencies, with effect from the date laid down in Government General Order No. 508 of the same day, and pending further reference to the Secretary of State :—

I. All Medical Officers, whether of the British or Indian Forces, who were in receipt of consolidated salaries at the date of publication of the General Order, or who may have subsequently succeeded, or may hereafter succeed, to situations the Salaries of which are consolidated will draw such consolidated salary, and no more.

When so situated as to be entitled to draw only half staff salary, such officers will draw the pay of their rank according to para. 10 of the despatch of the Secretary of State, and half of the difference between that sum and the amount of the consolidated salary.

In such case, the Officer acting will also draw the new rate of pay for his rank and the half difference remaining undrawn by the permanent incumbent.

II. Surgeon Majors, serving with British Regiments, will draw pay according to length of service as laid down in para. 10, with the addition of the horse allowance sanctioned in para. 11, if attached to Regiments of Cavalry or to Brigades of Horse Artillery, and of Rs. 30 if attached to Brigades of Field Artillery.

III. Surgeons of British Regiments who were in medical charge of Regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry on the 20th June 1864, will be allowed to continue to receive the pay and allowances then drawn.

Their claim to the old rate will not be invalidated by their proceeding on leave in India, and ceasing for a time to draw staff salary or head money. During such period, they will draw the new rates of pay of their rank, and on return to their Corps receive their old emoluments.

When promoted to Surgeon Major, they will draw only the pay of that grade.

IV. Surgeons of British Regiments who were not in charge of Corps on the 20th June, 1864, are only entitled to the new rates of pay of their grade, whether absent or present, with the prescribed horse allowance, if attached to Cavalry or Horse Artillery, and Rs. 30 horse allowance, if attached to Field Artillery.

V. Assistant Surgeons, of the British Service will, in all cases, receive the pay of their standing as laid down in para. 10, with an addition of Rs. 150, if in medical charge of a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, or Brigade of Artillery, or a permanent Depot, besides Rs. 60 per mensem horse allowance, if with Cavalry or Horse Artillery, and Rs. 30 if attached to Field Artillery.

VI. Medical Officers of the Indian Service who do not come under the provisions of Clause I. of this Order, will draw the same pay, and allowances as before the issue of the Order, unless it is below the pay assigned to their rank in para. 10, in which case they will be permitted to draw the higher rate of pay. In the latter case they will draw horse allowance at the prescribed rates, if with Cavalry, Horse Artillery, or Field Artillery.

VII. Medical Officers drawing pay under the old rules will receive any advantages to which they would become entitled by these rules in consequence of promotion or having completed five, six or ten years' service as Assistant Surgeons.

VIII. Medical Officers, whether of the British or Indian Service, holding staff appointments, and in receipts of staff or half staff salaries, will, until further orders, draw the present rates of staff salary in addition to the old scale of pay, receiving any increase in the latter to which they would have become entitled by promotion, unless the aggregate shall be less than the pay of their grade under para. 10 of the Secretary of State's despatch, in which case they will receive, the latter only. When on leave they will draw the new rates of pay without staff salary, the acting incumbent drawing the staff salary with the old rate of pay, or the new rates without staff pay, as may be most advantageous.

IX. Conveyance allowance will not be admissible to Assistant Surgeons on the new rates of pay.

X. The authorized allowance for the medical charge of the staff of Divisions or Brigades will be passed in addition to pay and allowances, whether on the old or new scale.

The foregoing is in substitution of any orders or decisions on the subject that may have previously been given.

ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.

(*From the Gazette of India.*)

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following War Office Circular No. 761, dated 29th May 1862, is declared applicable to India :—

CIRCULAR No. 761.—HOME AND FOREIGN.

War Office, 29th May 1862.

Doubts having arisen as to the correct interpretation of the existing regulations in regard to the increase of pay of 1 shilling a day granted to Army Schoolmasters, Secretary of State for War, in concurrence with His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, decided that the following regulations, explanatory of the conditions under which the increase is granted, and the mode of reckoning service towards such pay, and to pension on retirement should be promulgated for the information and guidance of the service :—

Schoolmasters. 10 per

1. The increase of 1 shilling a day may be granted to trained Schoolmasters on the completion of ten years' service in that capacity.

2. Assistant Schoolmaster being permitted to receive the pay assigned to their rank in para. 10, in which case they will be permitted to draw the higher rate of pay. In the latter case they will draw horse allowance at the prescribed rates, if with Cavalry, Horse Artillery, or Field Artillery.

3. In the cases of men drawn from the ranks, and who qualify as trained Schoolmaster, the period spent at the Royal Military Asylum must be wholly excluded; the increased pay of 1 shilling, a day is therefore only admissible after ten years service, reckoning from date of enlistment. A trained Schoolmaster, transferred from the Royal Military service, is, however, allowed to reckon towards pension as Schoolmaster.

EDWARD LUGARD.

BENGAL.

THE Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibition, was opened yesterday by His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, its patron. At the entrance of the Museum, they were met by the President, Secretary and Members of the Council, and after remaining an hour, expressed themselves highly pleased with the display of unusually fine Photographs.

The prizes are as follows :—

Gold Medal—Landscapes. S. D. Bourne.
Gold Medal—Portraits Schwarschild.
Silver Medal—Photographs

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India.)

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant to Dr. J. McLeod Cameron, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Sironcha, Central Provinces, three months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Lieutenant M. M. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Office of District Superintendent of Police and Sumbulpore, in the Central Provinces, on the 25th October 1864, from Mr. J. M. Berrill, proceeded on leave.

Mr. G. Macqueen, Apothecary of the Madras Service, is appointed temporarily to the Civil Medical charge of the Chandah District, Central Provinces, in the room of Assistant Surgeon J. H. Beach, proceeding to England on furlough.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Thomas Gray Skardon, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Mundla, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency to public inspection, and may be had on payment of one Rupee; a certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 201.—G. R. Roberts, Major in Her Majesty's Staff Corps, for increasing the efficiency of Thermantidotes, whilst greatly economising the requisite supply of water and the expense of labor, &c.

No. 204.—Archibald Sturrock, of Doncaster, in the County of York, England, Engineer, for improvements in Locomotive Engines and Tenders.

No. 205.—Russell Aitken, of Cambridge Street, Pimlico, in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the permanent way of Railways.

No. 206.—Henry Egerton, of Upper Place, Euston Road, in the County of Middlesex in England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in fire proof Railway Vans, Trucks, and Carriages, and in fire proof cases for the conveyance of goods and merchandize to be conveyed by Railway.

The undermentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the examination prescribed for Junior Civil Officers :—

For the Higher Standard.

Balwunt Rao Govind, Extra Assistant Commissioner, with credit.

Baboo Beeresur Dutt, Extra Assistant Commissioner, with credit.

Lieutenant W. S. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner.

Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Assistant Commissioner.

Major S. C. D. Ryder, Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Doctor P. Cullen, Civil Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Magistrate.

For the Lower Standard.

Lieut. M. M. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner.

Lieut. H. J. Lugard, Assistant Commissioner.

Lieut. T. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, subject to examination in Mahratta.

Lieut. J. W. Mcdougall, Assistant Commissioner, subject to examination in Mahratta.

Lieut. J. Temple, Assistant Commissioner.

Dinkur Anund Rao, Sehsceldar, subject to examination, in Oordoo.

Kishen Rao Rajeswar, Bashkur Rao, Abdool Rusched, Ajoodia Pershad, Seo Lall Doobey, Leela Dhar, Nisur Ahmed, Nehal Chund, Ameer Khan, Venkut Rao, Kaleo Churrun, Muqsood-ool Hossein, and Kesho Ram, Tehseeldars.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation, by Lieutenant W. S. Macleod, of his appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, and to restore his services at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st October.

The following arrangements are made in consequence :—

Lieutenant H. C. E. Ward, late Superintendent of Bhar, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant Macleod, resigned.

Lieutenant A. Blennerhassett, late Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, as a temporary arrangement.

Captain C. V. Gordon, Assistant Commissioner of Sangor in the Central Provinces, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Rule XXIII. of the Rules for the sale of Waste Lands in the Central Provinces, Published in G. O. No. 138, dated 7th July 1863, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the period during which the said Rules will continue in force to one year from the 1st January 1865.

The Governor General of India in Council, considering it expedient that the circulation of British and Australian Sovereigns in all parts of British India and its dependencies should be encouraged and facilitated, he is pleased hereby to direct that, from and after the publication of this Notification, Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England or Australia of current weight,* shall, until further notice, be received, in all the Treasuries of British India and its dependencies, in payment of sums due to the Government as the equivalent of ten and five Rupees respectively ; and that such sovereigns and Half-sovereigns shall, whenever available at any Government Treasury, be paid at the same rates to any person willing to receive them in payment of claims against the Government.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, under the authority vested in him by Act XXVII. of 1861, Section 9, that Government Currency Notes shall, until further notice, be issued at the Offices and Agencies of Issue of the several Circles of Government Paper Currency in British India, in exchange for Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns, coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England† or Australia, and of current weight, calculated at the rate of ten and five Rupees respectively, to an extent not exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin, or by coin and bullion in each Circle.

Read Extract, Foreign Department, No. 1263, dated the 16th November 1864, enclosing a letter from the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, recommending that the rule under which Covenanted Assistants, in the Civil Department, receive Rs 400 on first appointment and Rs. 500 on passing the higher standard of examination, and being vested with full powers, should be modified by the introduction of an intermediate salary of Rs. 450 per mensem for Officers who have passed the examination according to the lower standard.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that all Officers who are appointed to Third Class Assistant Commissionerships in Non-Regulation Provinces on a salary of Rs. 400 a month, shall receive a salary of Rs. 450 on passing the lower standard of examination, and on being vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate on the first grade ; and a salary of Rs. 500 on passing the higher standard, and on being vest with full powers.

Ordered, that the above Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of it be forwarded to the Foreign Department, with the original enclosures of the Extract from that Department above referred to, and to the

Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

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Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and Civil Pay Master, British Burmah.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section VII. of Act X. of 1863, to permit the use of the Share-transfer Adhesive Stamps on Transfer Deeds described in Section 18 of Act XIX. of 1857.

Head Quarters, Camp, Nagul, 14th November 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts for general information :

No. 312, dated 20th October 1864.

"I am directed to inform you that Government has approved of a suggestion of the Account General Military Department, that Family Allowance should be granted to the families of all men on the Establishment of European Corps holding the rank of Sergeants, as if they actually held that position, *i. e.* irrespective of the number of married Privates in the Regiment.

Head Quarters, Camp, Deoband, 15th November 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the addition of the following Articles to the list of Tailors' Necessaries published in G. O. C. C. of the 5th April last, page 184-5 :—

Needles.	Shears.
Thimbles.	Scissors.

Head Quarters, Camp, Mozuffernuggur, 16th Nov. 1864.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorize, with reference to G. O. C. C. dated the 4th February 1864, page 64, the permanent entertainment of an Ayah and Maturance for the Hospital of every Detachment of European Troops, consisting of, or equal in strength to, two or more Companies, when the families of the men accompany it.

For smaller Detachments temporary assistance, when needed, should be obtained ; one of the Soldiers' wives being employed if possible and a Native attendant engaged when there is no European woman available.

Head Quarters, Camp, Khutowlee, 17th November 1864.

The following letter from the War Office is published for information and guidance :

No. 17.

1st, 20th Foot. *War Office, 10th October 1864.*

36

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th July last, relative to a claim preferred by No. 1221, W. Atkinson, of the 1st Battalion 20th Foot, to Good Conduct pay for the year's service granted for Lucknow, and requesting to be informed whether when dates this service is reckoned, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, in reply, that the date from which this additional good conduct pay becomes due is 25th February 1858, and that the entry in the record of this man's service should take effect from that date.

Assistant Surgeon John Folliott, 51st Foot, will take medical charge of invalids proceeding to England via Mooltan and Kurrachee, and will join under directions of the Military and Medical authorities of the Peshawur Division.

Head Quarters, Camp Dowralla, 18th November 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, for general information :—

No. 383, dated the 21st October 1864.

With reference to your letter No. 291A, of the 2nd July last, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Provisions of G. S. & O. No. 634 of 15th June 1852, under which a bounty of £5 is allowed to men re-engaging at the Head Quarters of Regiments, or at their Station if on detached employ, as an equivalent for the Furlough granted to men re-engaging at Home, are to be considered applicable to all Non-Commissioned Officers on the Unattached List, or on Staff employ.

* The standard weight of the Sovereign is grains 123·274 and it ceases to be current when, from wearage or other causes, it falls in weight below grains 122·5.

† The word India was erroneously printed for England in the copies of the Notification published in the Gazette of the 26th ultimo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
12	Margaret Jane	Bosunton	Singapore Nov. 11.
	Rosina	Philpot	Hongkong Oct. 24.
	Elizabeth (s)	Owen	Rangoon Sept. 27.
	Malta (s)	Gribble	Suez Nov. 29.
	Telegraph (s)	Lemon	Goa Dec. 10.
	Amanahrool Rahaman	Nacoda	Cochin Dec. 1.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Moylan	Mangalore Dec. 10.
	Victoria (s)	Ahmed	Surat Dec. 11.
	Jean Lewis	Winter	Calcutta Nov. 21.
	Moydeen Bux	Nacoda	Calicut Dec. 3.
	Penang (s)	Blackmore	Calcutta Nov. 19.

DEPARTURES.

DEC.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
12	Magdalen	Minkiwick	Moulmein.
	Hydrose	Merrawoo	Tuticherry.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Goa.—Mr. Cummings ; Lieutenant Grey ; and Mr. Payer.

Per Ship *Elphin*, from Rangoon.—Mr. C. Beard.

Per Steamer *Penang*, from Calcutta.—S. R. Tagoil, Esq., and Lady ; Dr. Shaw ; Dr. Inglis ; Mr. Gordon ; Mr. Shephard ; Mr. Messon ; 18 European seamen, and 6 deck.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque *Rahamance*, Nacoda, bound to Junghar.

Brig *Suzannah*, J. Leach, bound to Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Norbudia*, for Rangoon.

Ship *Oriental*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Jumna*, for Liverpool.

Brig *Godavery*, for Madras.

Steamer *Euphrates*, for Malabar Coast.

Ship *Futtay Moombarack*, for Jooda and Hoodooda.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 10th December, compared with the statement issued on the 3rd December :—

LIABILITIES.	3rd Dec.	10th Dec.
Proprietors' Capital...	Rs. 1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50,000
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	,, 83,42,966	,, 86,26,969
General Treasury Balance...	,, 65,71,619	,, 63,41,749
Deposits at Head Office...	,, 4,88,05,783	,, 4,59,23,597
Do. at Branches ...	,, 74,21,810	,, 68,89,413
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding ...	,, 2,78,411	,, 2,76,885
Rest ...	,, 15,56,375	,, 16,34,594
Sundries ...	,, 14,87,360	,, 13,99,485
	,, 7,97,14,124	,, 8,15,39,612
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches ...	Rs. 87,56,818	Rs. 91,24,189
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	,, 59,87,193	,, 61,24,350
Bills Discounted at Do. Do.	,, 1,98,47,901	,, 1,98,45,887
Dead Stock ...	,, 6,15,031	,, 6,15,031
Stamps ...	,, 11,194	,, 11,152
Balances with Agents...	,, 36,32,811	,, 36,19,036
Bank Premises ...	,, 23,87,145	,, 24,39,570
Government Reserve Cash...	,, 29,71,619	,, 25,41,749
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	,, 2,58,12,736	,, 2,65,08,316
Do. Do. Branches.	,, 1,10,41,673	,, 1,09,10,932
	,, 7,97,14,124	,, 8,15,39,612

The Share Market was very dull yesterday ; and all shares are drooping.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits ...	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 1⅜d.
Calcutta ...	At sight	100¼
Madras ...	30 days' sight	100
Do. ...	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras ...	90 Do. do.	100¼
China ...	60 Do. do.	224

SHARES

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	£	Rs.	pr. ct.	BANKS.	
3,000,000	{ 1000 / 200	250	18	Agra Bank	180 p. ct. pm.
600,000	200	125	.....	Alliance Bank.	40 p. ct. pm.
500,000	200	200	.....	Asiatic Bank Corpin ...	150 p. ct. pm.
2,142,600	8,000	2,000	20	Bank of Bengal	16,000 p. sh.
1,200,000	175	8	.....	Bank of India... ...	33 with n. S.
10,45,9.0	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	333 p. ct. pm.
750,000	250	100	.....	Bombay City Bank ...	33⅓ p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Presidency Bank	13 p. ct. pm.
200,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	8 p. ct. Par.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Broker's Banking Company	22 p. ct. pm.
2,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank...	61 p. ct. pm.
800,000	200	200	15	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China... ...	(incldg. n. S. 120 p. ct.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	66 p. ct. pm.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	210 ex. div.
1,000,000	1,000	500	18	Commercial Bank	125 ex. div.
1,500,000		300	7½	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	(nom.
250,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Corporation.	50 pm. nom.
625,000		100	.....	East Indian Bank... ...	26½ p. ct. pm.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	5½ p. ct. pm.
800,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Company ...	5 p. ct. pm. (nom.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	24 p. ct. pm.
200,000		20	.....	London & Bombay Bank	10 p. ct. pm. Par.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank...	127 p. ct. pm
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	170 p. ct. pm.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India ...	90 ex-div.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	80 p. ct. pm.
				FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.	
1,000,000	400	100	.....	Alliance Financia... ...	39 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	200	.....	Asiatic Financial	28 p. ct. pm.
450,000	300	25	.....	Bombay Finance Corporation	19 p. ct. pm.
750,000	300	100	.....	Bombay General Credit & Financial Corporation.	
600,000	300	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	29 p. ct. pm
1,000,000	400	50	.....	Eastern Financial Association	65 p. ct. pm.
1200000	400	100	.....	Financial Association of India and China ...	61 p.ct.pm.
1200000	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital ...	9 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	100	.....	Grand Finance Company	13 p. ct. pm.
640,000	400	50	.....	National Financial ...	10 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	100	.....	Mercantile Credit Financial	9 p. ct.pm.
	400	50	.....	Oriental Financial Association	16 p. ct. pm.
	400	100	.....	Union Financial	9 p. ct. pm.
1,200,000	400	50	.....	Universal Bank & Financial Corporation. Ltd.	15 p. ct. pm.
				LAND COMPANIES.	
2,000,000	10000	5,000	.....	Bombay Gut Reclamation Co.	(pm p. S. 38,000 p. S.
		10,000	12,000	Colaba Land Company...	30,000 pm.
				Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited ..	(p. whole S.
				(9,600 fully paid up S.	
240,000	1,000	{ 1000	808	1,800 not fully paid up Shares	} 1,48,000 p. S. pa.
		850		Fort Press Co's Shares	
2,000,000	1000	1000	.....	Freze Land Company ...	5,250 pm.
110,000	2,000	202	.....	House and land Investment Company ...	200 pm.
1,000,000	5000	3000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	2,900 pm.
150,000	6,000	4,000	170	Victoria Land and Press Co.	35,000 pm.
				PRESS Cos.	
		11,000	1,800	Apollo Press Co	23,000 p.S.
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co	6,000 p.S.
937,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co	14,750 p.S.
400,000	2,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co ...	3,300 pm.
80,000	2,000	1,600	.....	Bombay Press Company.	2,300 pm.
		1,800	.....	Francisco Cavasjee Patell Press Company ...	2,200 pm.
6,000	2,000	750	.....	Scinde Press Co. Limited (Karrachee)	300 pm.n
75,000	3,000	500	.....	Alexandra Press Company limited (Madras	Par. mal.
70,000	2,000	1050	.....	East India Press Co ...	Par.
45,000	2,000	500	.....	Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras ...	25 prem.
40,000	3,000	1,000	.....	Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee ...	500 pm. S. n
750,000	250	100	.....	Dawson Cotton Limited	60 pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	& Press Co. (Limited)	150 pm. S. n
200,000	200	200	.....	Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	Par.
100,000	100	10	.....	Scott Press Co.... ...	10 pm.
300,000	1,000	225	.....	Morosoli Press & Ginning Co	50 pm.
90,000	2,500	1,500	.....	Prince of Wales Press Co.	1,000 pm.
				RAILWAY Cos.	
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	10 p. ct. dis
		180	24	Do. new 2.5 shares	5 dis.
		1,000	24	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	Par.
				SPINNING AND WEAVING Cos.	
125,000	2,500	2,500	pr. S. 15	Alliance Spinning Company (Limited) ...	Par mal.
20,000	2,000	2,000	.....	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company	
55,000	1,300	5,500	700	Bombay Spanning and Weaving Co.	1,300 pm.
150,000	2000	1,750	.....	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	125 pm.
250,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Manekjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co...	300 pm.
500,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	400 pm.
150,000	2,500	2,500	.....	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	300 pm.
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spinning Co Ltd	3,000 pm
163,000	5,000	5,000	pr. ct. 6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited) ...	600 (amal.
900,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	250 pm.
				SHIPPING COMPANIES.	
500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Shipping Co. ...	4,000 pm.
320,000	2,000	2,000	36	Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation ...	600 pm. S
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Lanching and Shipping Co. (Limited)	250 p. S.
800,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Persian Steam-ship Co	300 pm.
256,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Irrus Ship Company (Ld.)	300 dis.
		750	.....	Oriental Ship Owning Association	30 pm.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of Wales Ship Co	600 dis.
150,000	500	500	.....	Vicgas Patent Slip & Foundry Co. (Limited).	75 p. S.
		1,000	.....	Union Shipping Company Limited.	Par.
		1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co	Par.
				MISCELLANEOUS.	
500,000	500	300	.....	Bombay Coatract and Building Company ...	30 pm.
80,000	2,000	900	.....	Bonded Warehouse	200 dis.
100,000	500	350	12	Breacher & Co.(Limited.	4 p. ct. pm
		250	.....	Gas Coffee Co.	anal.
156,000	50	50	.....	Bombay Gas Company ...	8 p. ct. pm.
55,000	1,000	50	.....	East India Cotton Agency	(pm
240,000	500	100	.....	Khandesh Farming Co.	10 p. ct. pm.
250,000	500	100	.....	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	1 dis.
3,500	350	300	.....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited)	
20,000	1,000	500	.....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. Limited.)	

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Ct.	Transfer Loan	
	Loan 1833-34	
	Loan 1842-43	92½
	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan...		103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ...		1194

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jemais femme n'etoit laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion ; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE :—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure ; to be worn without the least inconvenience ; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty ; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ... ... 1,70,000.

Head Office ... ... DELHI.
Manager ... ... J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary... ... ... H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ... ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... ... ,, D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... ... ,, H. B. MCLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... ... ,, J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... ... ,, C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... ... ,, E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ...	...at 2s. 0¼d.	per rupee.
4 do. ...	...at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
3 do. ...	...at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
2 do. ...	...at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
1 do. ...	...at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On demand ...	...at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,

On Scotland and Ireland at 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight. The Corporation draws also on the Head Office and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the proper addresses of the payee to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. A commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of such Paper or Scrip a commission of 1 per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances not exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed upon special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Fixed Deposits at Current Rates.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

At 5 ditto nine ditto.

At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.

At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserve to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be indorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

The Agency discounts approved Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED)—*Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

THOMAS DIVER, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBHUM NURSEY, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ATMARAM MADHOWJEE, Esq.,
SEWAEE WELLJEE, Esq.

Consulting Engineer.
GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allows interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances at Rs. 500 and upwards.

No interest will be allowed on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 except by special agreement.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

,, 3 ,, ,, 4 ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, 6 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 8 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Corporation receives for safe custody Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Companies, without any charge, also effects sales and purchases of Bills and Shares, as well as the realisation of interest or dividends thereon on the following terms :—

On the purchase or sale of Bills or Shares ... ... ½ per cent.
On drawing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ ,,
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ... ½ ,,

ADVANCES.

The Corporation discounts approved Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bank, and other approved Shares and Securities.

Any further information may be obtained at the offices of the Corporation, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all Remittances, Bills of Exchange, or Hoondees should be made payable.

Office hours 10 A.